

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

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CALVIN W. PRICE, Editor.

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There is probably no objection that can be strongly advanced to an effort to add something to the President's message to the voters to support the administration candidates for United States Senate and the lower house of Congress, and thus present an unbroken front to the enemy. But what's the use? Every other presentation of the dangers of the emergency caused by the election about to be held, must be pale and colorless compared to the words of the president. His message will not fall on deaf ears. The country is living through times now such as it experienced when it adopted the motto: United we stand, divided we fall.

Situated as Lincoln was, the President appeals to the people.

"This glorious union shall not perish! Precious legacy of our fathers, it shall go down honored and cherished to our children. Generations unborn shall enjoy its privileges as we have done; and if we leave them poor in all besides, we will transmit to them the boundless wealth of its blessings!"

This country has recently had to contend with the plague, the German diplomats, hard work, and war, and through it all the President has guided us safely and effectively. He knows the difficulties and the dangers of the country and no light matter caused him to send that message to the voters.

As one editor calls it, he has been the mark of snipers while he was trying to attend to the work of subduing Germany, a work that the rest of the world found interminable until the United States took a hand.

And right at the most critical point in the war, every man in Europe had his attention directed to the President of the United States as the authority as to what was a just peace, or peace with justice. The turning point of the war, and the time that the eyes of the world turned to America, happened to fall at the very time that we held one of our elections. Will the President receive a vote of confidence? He will. His own country will not fail him.

There is danger in discord. "Discord a sleepless hag, who never dies, With snipe-like nose and ferret glowing eyes, Lean sallow cheeks, long chin with beard supplied, Poor crackling joints, and withered parchment hide, As if old drums worn out with martial din, Had clubbed their yellow hides to form her skin."

Let every man think out the issue. Let him see that unity overshadows everything in importance. Let him say with the philosopher: "I will be mindful of the truth, so long as I shall be able. Mayest thou grant me the truth, tell me the best to be done."

There are two opinions about the propositions advanced by Germany for peace. One is that the horse traders of that country are trying to trick the world and the other is that they are trying to fool the German people. Either plan shows a good deal of treachery. Their propositions are far from plain. They seemed to labor from ambiguity. Probably they meant to fool their own people and to fool the Allies too. Then there is a third view that they are sending these notes to save Germany's face.

If Germany would like to know how to surrender gracefully, it could ponder on the old worn out story of the man in the barroom, who feeling like fighting announced that he could whip any man in that town. He replied. Then he said he could whip any man in the county. No one accepted that challenge. Then he said he could whip any man in the state. At that point a quiet looking man knocked him down. As he rose the defeated man remarked that he had taken in too much territory.

It is hard to tell just how the peace discussion left Germany, but it is certain that the rest of the world were unanimous in accepting the conclusions reached.

If Germany cannot afford to abide by the judgment of the court which works out the details of the long account which that country has run up, it will have to fight it out on the present lines.

"Never fear," said the lawyer to the prisoner, "you will get justice in this court." "Hell," replied the low browed defendant, "that is just what I am afraid of."

They say that one of Hindenberg's great troubles now is that he does not know where to draw the line.

When they pushed the Germans back from the coast in the Ostend part of the country, they found there concrete forts erected at enormous expense, good for a thousand years. They were practically indestructible. The heaviest artillery fire had hardly left a mark on the walls. The con-

clusion is that Germany had settled down in Belgium with the intention of staying there permanently, pushing its frontier to the very door of England. But they had to get out when the captains courageous whom death could not daunt, march on to the siege of the city of Ghent.

The war maps remind one of the way we watch the floods here in this river town. The water creeps and creeps farther and farther and covers more ground and more ground until it reaches the crest, and then it subsides steadily until it gets back to the channel, and it is a great relief to see it recede.

The oldest prosecution for the violation of the game laws is the account of the pleadings in the case recorded in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." It is a case of the information of Mungo Marsport against Captain Lackland, for coming on his lands of Marsport with hawks, hounds, lying-dogs, nets, guns, cross-bows, hagsbuts of found, or other engines for the destruction of game, such as red deer, fallow deer, capper-cailzies, grey-fowl moor-fowl, partridges, heron, and such like, he said defendant not being a qualified person, in the terms of the statute of sixteen hundred and twenty-one, that is not having one plough-gate of land.

The defendant came and said that he ought not to be prosecuted under the papers in the case for the reason that it does not appear (non constat) in the papers what a plough-gate of land is, and that this uncertainty was enough to elide the conclusion of the libel.

The prosecution not being able to say just what a plough-gate of land was in reply to the demurrer or plea, said that it signified nothing in this particular case, (in hoc statu) what or how much a plough-gate of land might be, in that the defendant had no land whatsoever, less or more. Even if a plough-gate of land be no more than the nineteenth part of a goose's grass, what better would the defendant be, seeing that he has not a divot-cast of land in Scotland?

Then the defendant replied that the prosecutor must put his case under the statute, and show what the qualification is which the defendant Lackland does not possess. Let him tell him what a plough-gate of land is, and he will tell him whether he has one or not. Surely the pursuer is bound to understand his own libel, and his own statute that he founds it upon. If T. pursues M. for the recovery of one black horse, he shall surely have judgment, but if T. pursues M. for one scarlet or crimson horse, surely he shall be bound to show that there is such an animal in existence. (in rerum natura.)

And there the narrative breaks off without showing how this interesting question was decided. Suffice it to say that evidently a plough-gate of land is still a mystery, for it is the only word that we ever found in the Standard Dictionary that the compiler did not venture to give a definition to. A hagbut of found is a cast-iron blunderbuss.

A discussion of this kind would suit Germany at this time. Let us suppose that the wizard of Germany who ever he is, told the war lord to propose an armistice. Then if the answer was not while Germany held one plough-gate of invaded territory, Germany would get up a controversy as to what a plough-gate of land was, until the water had been thoroughly muddied. But they got an answer so clear that they could read it while they were running.

"They forgot the rule, of the Bible: Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein."

A case of universal interest was decided in a police court in St. Louis the other day, in which a wife had been arrested for going through her husband's pockets in the night time, and taking therefrom the sum of \$1.95. The judge held that the woman was not guilty of any offense and that wives had the right to go through their husbands' pockets and take out a reasonable amount of cash. This affects every household of the kind for what women want more than all else is change.

An editor calls attention to the fact that but a few years ago a judge in Chicago held that it was lawful for a husband to set a mousetrap in his pockets at night, and that if the wife got her fingers mashed that he was not liable to prosecution. The last decision does not necessarily over rule the other one but it shows in what direction the various questions which affect woman's rights are traveling.

There can be no hard and fast rule laid down about the management of the family exchequer. The truth is that in about half the cases, the husband is the best qualified to manage the expenditures of the family, but in a full half of the cases it is the wife who will make a dollar go farther than anyone else in the family, as the man said when his wife ordered goods by parcel post from San Francisco.

There is another curious thing that enters into the case of family expenditure that is very fatal to thrift in half the cases, and that is that the extravagant woman considers herself economical, and the economical woman is sure that she herself is extravagant. In both cases the belief that is in them is indicated by the way they spend money.

The eastern proverb is that you should sweep your house seven times before you accuse your neighbor of theft. Along the same line you should see that there is no mink in the neighborhood before you accuse your neighbors of stealing chickens. Minks are about the boldest thieves of them all. The other morning we heard an old hen give a death cry just a moment before the five o'clock whistle blew, and thought the chicken stealer was cutting the corners very close. A morning or two after that a boy got up early and discovered that a mink had gone into a chicken house through the barn right here in town. There was only one hole that he could come out by and a steel trap was set there and just at the break of dawn, the mink tried to get away and the trap had him, and the boy got a hide that was worth upwards of five dollars.

Time changed Sunday night in the night. It was a welcome change. Just as the novelty of the change was attractive last spring. It was much easier to change back. Slump back as it were in old ways. Whilst moving the clocks up last spring was like hastening to catch up with some one with an hour's start, the putting the time back was like sitting down by the roadside for an hour to let the follower overtake you.

In actual experience it was more like the visitor from West Virginia to Cincinnati in normal times, where he finds the clocks are an hour behind him. One man remarked that we were again on God's time, meaning that noon hour just about caught the sun at its highest.



Judge Summers H. Sharp

If there is any office existing under our system of government that should be removed from politics, and its candidate, irrespective of party, be subjected to the closest inquiry by the voters, that office is the Judgeship.

First of all, a judge must be honest; no matter what his abilities are, they are useless if not honestly applied. He must have a knowledge of the law he attempts to administer, because without such knowledge his decisions on matters of law become mere guess-work. And a judge should be "of the people." That is, he should understand the people among whom he is to work and be familiar with the conditions existing within his jurisdiction. An ordinary justice of the peace would fail as a Justice of the Supreme Court because of lack of legal knowledge, while a Justice of the Supreme Court might fail as a justice of the peace in a rural or mining district because he lacked intimate knowledge of the conditions.

The voters of Greenbrier and Pocahontas will choose a Judge at the coming election, and it might be well to inquire if the candidates measure up to the requirements. So far as we are concerned we recall no instance in this or any other district where the qualities so essential to a Judge of our Circuit have been more fittingly combined than in S. H. Sharp, the present incumbent.

Certainly he is "of the people," and should have an understanding of them and of the conditions, since he was thrown upon his own resources at the age of twelve, and as a farmer boy, mail carrier, lumberman, clerk and teacher, not only made his own way and educated himself, but also managed to assist his widowed mother and his younger brothers and sisters.

He graduated with honor from Marshall College and took his law course at the University of Michigan. The money necessary to securing this education was earned by young Sharp under most discouraging conditions.

His record as a lawyer and a judge is well known to most of the people of this Judicial Circuit. He has been elected two terms as Prosecuting Attorney of Pocahontas County and his majority on each occasion was such as to leave no doubt that the voters of his home county placed confidence in his ability and integrity. His work in that office was such as to stop criticism even from his political opponents. Since his appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Dice, he has proven himself a capable judge, and has shown himself possessed of that judicial temperment which shuns personalities and snap judgments.

Wherein can we hope to benefit by a change? If we are inclined to befriend one who had struggled hard and successfully against adverse circumstances then Summers Sharp merits our support. If we are inclined to support a man who has proven himself fairminded, honest, painstaking and capable, then Summers Sharp is the man. If we are inclined to retain our present Judge, who has proven his qualifications, rather than experiment with another whose judicial qualifications are untried, then we will abandon politics and elect Judge Sharp, thus avoiding the possibility of making a mistake.

AUTHORIZED BY REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Political Advertisement.

Time's glory is to calm contending kings, To unmask falsehood and bring truth to light, To stamp the seal of time in aged things, To wake the morn and sentinel the night, To wrong the wronger till he render right, To rattle proud buildings with thy hours, And smear with dust their glittering golden towers. —Shakespeare.

We have been hunting two literary gems this week. The above is one of them, to settle a polite controversy whether such a word as rattle was good English and not local slang. It is used by a competent writer in the above.

The other verse we have not been able to find. It is used above. About the captains courageous whom death could not daunt, who marched to the siege of the city of Ghent. You can easily see what brought the fragment to mind. We are just as sure that it is a classic as we are about the one that we found. We check our memory with the title of one of Kipling's books, "Captains Courageous." In our young days we found where the good Kipling had cribbed it.

Book Review: Joan and Peter, by H. G. Wells. When they went to baptize Joan as a kid, she got the ceremony confused with what happened to a certain lot of kittens, and she loudly proclaimed that she wanted to be "kep."

TO THE VOTERS OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY— I am a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of this County in the election to be held on the 5th day of November. Owing to influenza in my family during the greater part of the month of October, it has been impossible for me to make canvass of the County, and I take this means of soliciting your support.

If elected I shall discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability, and I will give close attention to the financial affairs coming under supervision of the County Court. —Adv.

J. L. BAXTER Dealer in Fairbanks Morse & Co. Farm Engines BUICK AND FORD AUTOMOBILES Investigate if interested BAXTER'S GARAGE County Agent for all of the above machines and equipment Marlinton W. Va.

C. J. RICHARDSON Marlinton, W. Va. Does This Saving Look Good to You? Fuel is high—here is a way to gain big fuel economy and a perfectly heated home. Why not save the gas half of the coal wasted by all other stoves, with the fuel saving Cole's Original Hot Blast

This Agency feels compelled, from a sense of duty to its policy holders, to call attention to the increased cost of replacing property destroyed by fire, whether real or personal. HUNTER & ECHOLS INSURANCE AGENCY INC' F. M. SYDOR, MANAGER Marlinton, West Virginia.

Administratrix's Sale On the 13th day of November, 1918 on the home place of C. L. Moore deceased, on Brown's Creek, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, I will offer for sale the following personal property: 1 red cow, 1 bull, 1 black cow, 1 two year old heifer, 29 ewes, 24 lambs, 1 grain drill, 2 buggies, 1 hillside plow, 1 five plow cultivator, 1 mowing machine, 1 hay-rake, one plow, 1 wagon, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 single shovel plow, 1 set of double harness, 1 gray horse, 1 brown mare and three head of calves. Terms of Sale—Cash on all sums of \$10.00 or less and for all greater sums the purchaser to execute negotiable note with good endorser, falling due in 4 months and bearing interest from date. MARY M. MOORE, Administratrix. NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX All parties indebted to G. L. Moore deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same on or before the 30th day of November, 1918 and all those claiming any debts against said C. L. Moore, are required to present their claims duly probated to the undersigned on or before said date. Respectfully, MARY M. MOORE, Admx.

ATTORNEYS N. M. LOCKRIDGE, Attorney-at-Law, Huntersville, W. Va. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal work. A. P. EDGAR, Attorney-at-Law, Marlinton, W. Va. Courts: Pocahontas and adjoining counties and the Supreme Court of Appeals. H. S. RUCKER, Attorney-at-Law, Marlinton, W. Va. Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals. F. RAYMOND HILL, Attorney-at-Law, Marlinton, W. Va. Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. ANDREW PRICE, Attorney-at-Law, Marlinton, W. Va. W. A. BRATTON, Attorney-at-Law, Marlinton, W. Va. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. W. C. McNEIL, Attorney-at-Law, Marlinton, W. Va. Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the state of West Virginia. L. M. McCLINTIC, Attorney-at-Law, Marlinton, W. Va. Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals. P. T. WARD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Marlinton, W. Va. J. E. BUCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Marlinton, W. Va. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. DR. CHAS. S. KRAMER, DENTIST Marlinton, W. Va. 1st National Building. Both phones. A. C. BARLOW, Veterinarian and Dentist Onoto, W. Va. C. A. YEAGER, Marlinton, W. Va. Timber lands bought and sold, or handled on commission. Only licensed real estate dealer in Pocahontas county. Office in Bank of Marlinton. R. S. JORDAN, CABINET MAKER Old Furniture Bought, Repair work and mission furniture. DR. M. N. MCKEE, DENTIST Camden Ave. Marlinton, W. Va. S. B. AULDRIE, VETERINARY Millpoint, W. Va. Calls promptly answered Mutual phone. I. R. BUMGARDNER, Notary Public Stony Bottom, W. Va. Is prepared to do notarial work, write and acknowledge deeds, contracts, etc. Has a seal. M. C. SMITH, Veterinarian Hillsboro, W. Va. All calls by mail or phone given prompt attention. WM. GEIGER, V. S. D. Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist Dummore, W. Va. R. B. SLAVIN, Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work. Best materials. 17 years experience. Marlinton, W. Va. DR. D. MCKEE, DENTIST Marlinton, W. Va. Office over Bank of Marlinton. DO YOU HATE... KEE & McNEILL, Druggists Marlinton, W. Va. M. F. GUM, AUCTIONEER Marlinton, W. Va. PROCLAMATION AND WRIT OF ELECTION BY THE GOVERNOR To the Commissioners of Election Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties, in State of West Virginia. Greetings: Whereas, having received due notice and information that a vacancy exists in the office of Judge of the Circuit Court for the Judicial Circuit composed of the counties of Pocahontas and Greenbrier, caused by resignation of Charles S. Dice. Now, Therefore, I, John J. Cornwell, Governor of the State of West Virginia, in pursuance of the authority vested in me as Governor of said State by section four, of chapter four of the Code of 1918, do hereby direct that an election be held and conducted at all election precincts in said Judicial Circuit on Tuesday the 5th day of November, 1918, for the purpose of electing a Judge of the Circuit Court for the said Twentieth Judicial Circuit to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of said Charles S. Dice, and the election officers shall ascertain, make return, declare and certify the result of said election as prescribed by law. Done at the Capitol of the State of West Virginia, this Third day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen, of the State the Fifty-sixth year. J. J. CORNWELL, Governor. Houston G. Young, Sec. of State.